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Massachusetts Water Resources Authority
Charlestown Navy Yard
100 First Avenue
Boston, MA 02129

June 20, 2001

Dear Customer,

We are pleased to send you our 3rd annual report on the quality of your drinking water. This report includes results of tests done in 2000 and other key information about your tap water. Please take a few minutes to read through the report. MWRA has great confidence in the water we deliver to over 2 million customers. We believe that this report will give you that same confidence. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us.

Barbara Gottschalk
Interim Executive Director

This report is required under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.
Public Law 104-182, Section 1414(c)(4)
MWRA Public Water Supply ID#6000000

Highlights for 2000

- To learn where your water comes from and about our major improvement projects, see pages 2 and 3.
- MWRA follows, and even goes beyond, federal and state requirements. We test for over 120 contaminants in your tap water. See page 4 for results.

- Tests at the Quabbin and Wachusett reservoirs continue to show that the source waters are well protected. See page 4 for further information.
- Results of more than 20,000 tests for bacteria in community pipes are summarized on page 5.
- Learn more about how your water is treated. See page 5.
- Lead levels in tap water have dropped dramatically over the last 10 years. For tips on how to reduce lead levels at your home, see page 6 .
- For a special EPA notice about immuno-compromised people, see page 7.
- Learn where to find more information. See page 7.

Share Your Thoughts

Your comments on last year's report helped us improve it. Give us a call, send a letter or e-mail, and let us know what you think.

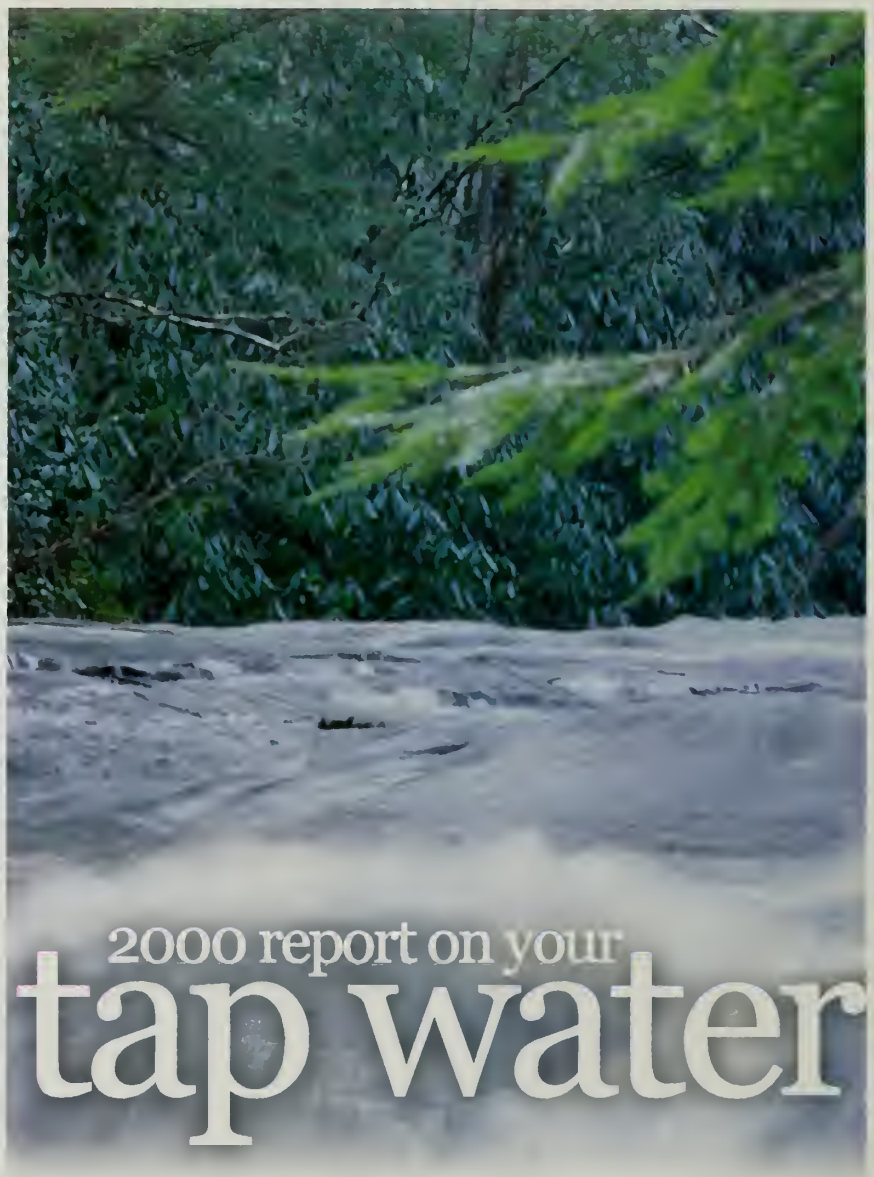
Massachusetts Water Resources Authority
100 First Avenue Boston, MA 02129

617-242-5323
www.mwra.com

Q+A

How would I know about a problem with the water supply?

MWRA and your local water department keep close watch on your water supply. The law requires that you be told if there is a problem with your water. You would get the news from radio, television and newspapers, from MWRA, your local water and health departments, and the state Departments of Public Health and Environmental Protection.



2000 report on your tap water

The Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) supplies wholesale water to local water departments in 38 cities and towns of greater Boston and MetroWest, and three in Western Massachusetts. In partnership with your local water department, we present you with our 2000 Report that describes how we treat, test, deliver, and report on the tap water that reaches your home. This yearly report is required under the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Act.

We want to thank the local water and health departments who worked with us on this report. They are also ready to answer your questions. Please read your community letter after page 6 for contact information.

This report was printed and mailed for 28¢ per copy.

City of Boston

Boston Water and Sewer Commission

Public Water Supply ID #: 3035000

980 Harrison Avenue
Boston, MA 02119

July 2001

Dear Water Consumer:

This drinking water report is produced on an annual basis to inform water consumers all over the country on the quality of their public drinking water. The Boston Water and Sewer Commission's (BWSC) report highlights aspects of its water system and the potable water (fluoridated and disinfected) that it purchases from the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA). The MWRA is the wholesale water and wastewater supplier to 60 communities across Massachusetts. The following is a summary of BWSC programs and efforts that it utilizes to enhance, improve, and maintain a solid water distribution system.

Eight Years - Same Rates

Boston Mayor Thomas M. Menino announced that BWSC will not raise rates in the year 2001, marking an unprecedented eighth consecutive year without a water and sewer rate increase. In 1993, Mayor Menino froze Boston's water and sewer rates and directed BWSC to stabilize them. During that time MWRA wholesale water and sewer rates increased over 50%. By incorporating sound financial practices, such as level-funding direct expense budgets, BWSC has achieved rate stabilization. Because of Mayor Menino's actions, Boston has gone from having one of the highest water and sewer rates in the MWRA's district to one of the lowest.

Constant Improvements

BWSC maintains approximately 1,096 miles of water distribution system ranging in size from 4 inches to 48 inches, including almost 14 miles of high pressure fire service pipe located downtown. On an annual basis, BWSC issues a Capital Improvement Program that includes the rehabilitation and replacement of approximately 17 miles of pipe per year. The goal of the water distribution CIP is to ensure that by the year 2010, no water pipe in Boston will be more than 100 years old without being rehabilitated or replaced.

Flushing it Out

In addition to the CIP, BWSC also maintains its water distribution system through the execution of a water main flushing program. The purpose of the water main flushing program is to enhance water quality and reduce discolored water and low pressure in the system. The flushing program runs from April through November and moves throughout every neighborhood within the city. It takes approximately four years for BWSC to flush the entire water distribution system.

Locating Leaks

Unaccounted-for water is unbilled water that escapes BWSC's water distribution system either through system leaks or illegal connections in homes or businesses. Unaccounted-for water results in lost revenues for BWSC, which can ultimately be passed on to ratepayers. One of the ways BWSC combats this problem is through an aggressive leak detection program that on average locates leaks totaling five million gallons per day (mgd). Since 1977, BWSC's leak detection efforts, combined with other system improvements, have resulted in unaccounted-for water dropping from almost 70 mgd to less than 20 mgd. This represents a 70% decrease in system leakage.

Conservation is Working

BWSC's conservation education efforts, combined with its leak detection program and annual CIP have resulted in water usage dropping on an annual basis. BWSC is committed to protecting our water supplies as well as the water system. Without adequate water supply, Boston would experience a water crisis, and ultimately, water bans. By reducing the amount of water we use on a daily basis, we are ensuring an adequate water supply for future generations. Since 1995, BWSC has seen an annual reduction in water usage, proving that our water distribution maintenance and consumer conservation efforts, are working.

Free to Customers!

BWSC has a supply of water conservation kits that are free to customers. Installation of a low-flow showerhead, faucet aerator, and toilet tank dam could add up to significant savings on water and sewer bills. Take advantage of these savings by contacting BWSC's Community Services Department at (617) 989-7000 for a free water conservation kit.

We hope you find this report informative and helpful. Any questions regarding the information on this insert may be directed to BWSC's Communications Department at (617) 989-7000. Information regarding any of the water quality information in the report may be directed to the MWRA at (617) 242-5323.

Also, don't forget to visit our Web site at www.bwsc.org.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

Your water comes from Quabbin Reservoir, about 65 miles west of Boston, and Wachusett Reservoir, about 35 miles west of Boston. Water from the Ware River, located between these two reservoirs, can also add to the supply at times. The reservoirs provide about 250 million gallons of high quality water each day.

Rain and snow falling on the watersheds – protected land around the reservoirs – turn into streams that flow to the reservoirs. Water comes in contact with soil, rock, plants, and other material as it follows nature's path to the reservoirs. While this process helps clean the water, it can also dissolve and carry very small amounts of material into the reservoir. Minerals from soil and rock, including low levels of natural radioactive minerals, do not usually cause problems in the water. But water can also transport contaminants from human and animal activity. These can include bacteria, viruses, pesticides and fertilizers - some of which can cause illness. The test data in this report show that these aren't a problem in the reservoirs' watersheds.

Quabbin and Wachusett watersheds are protected naturally and by the MWRA and Metropolitan District Commission (MDC). Over 85% of the watersheds are covered in forest and wetlands. About 75% of the total watershed land cannot be built on. The natural watershed helps to keep MWRA water clean and clear. To ensure safety, the streams and the reservoirs are tested often and patrolled daily.

Major Improvements Underway

Your tap water has traveled through many miles of MWRA aqueducts and distribution mains, one or more storage reservoirs or tanks, and some of the nearly 6,000 miles of community distribution pipes. Each part of the water system needs routine maintenance and, when necessary, major improvements.

Water Treatment Plants Construction began in 1999 on a new treatment plant at Walnut Hill in Marlborough. It will upgrade water disinfection by using ozone rather than chlorine. A new treatment plant at Quabbin Reservoir was completed in 2000.

MetroWest Water Supply Tunnel We are more than halfway done with a 17-mile-long tunnel to connect Walnut Hill to the greater Boston area. This will provide back-up to the aging Hultman Aqueduct, constructed in 1941. The tunnel is fully bored and lining is well underway.

Water Storage Tanks We have been building closed storage tanks to replace small open reservoirs near cities and towns. This lessens the risk that contaminants will get into your tap water. Three of these tanks in Stoneham, Ludlow, and Weston are now complete. Construction of a fourth in Weston is visible along the Massachusetts Turnpike, just west of Route 128.

Pipeline Rehabilitation MWRA and local water departments are working to replace, clean and reline both MWRA and locally owned older pipes.

Q+A

I've read about arsenic in water. Should I be worried?

Only very small amounts of arsenic were found in MWRA's surface water supplies, well below the EPA's current and proposed standards. Arsenic is a mineral that is found in some water supplies, primarily wells. It can enter into water through erosion of natural mineral deposits or through mining/industrial waste.

Massachusetts Water Resources Authority
System Map

Q+A

Should I worry about byproducts from disinfecting the water?

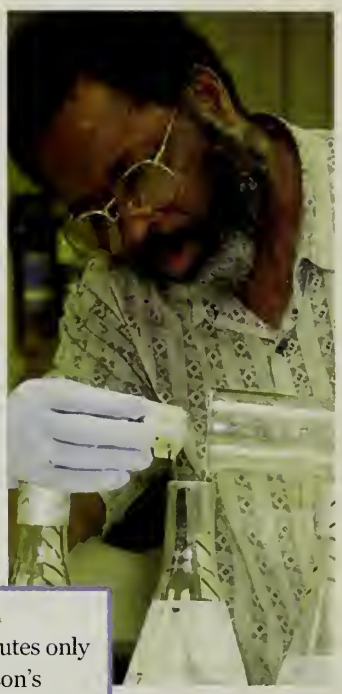
The use of disinfectants, such as chlorine, to kill germs creates byproducts as the chlorine reacts with natural matter in the water. EPA requires that the average of all samples be below 100 ppb (to be lowered to 80 ppb in 2002) for trihalomethanes and below 60 ppb (by 2002) for haloacetic acids.

Your water meets EPA's current and upcoming stricter standards. Also, MWRA will replace chlorine with ozone as the main disinfectant in our new water treatment plant in 2004, a step that will reduce these substances to even lower levels.

Reservoir Water Test Results - Before Treatment

Your water is tested each step of the way – from the reservoir to the tap. Test results show few contaminants are found in the reservoir water. Those few that are found are present in very small amounts, well below EPA's standards. Turbidity (or cloudiness of water) is one measure of overall water quality. Quabbin and Wachusett reservoir waters are below both EPA's standard of 5.0 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) and the more strict Massachusetts standard of 1.0 NTU. Typical levels are 0.3 NTU, and the highest level found within the reservoir(s) was 0.95 NTU.

MWRA also tests reservoir water for pathogens (often called "germs") - such as fecal coliform, bacteria, and the parasites *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. They enter the water from animal or human waste. All test results were well within state and federal standards. No *Cryptosporidium* or *Giardia* was found in weekly samples of water. A low level of viruses was found in only one monthly sample. Our disinfection system is designed to kill viruses and other pathogens.



Lafleur Etienne testing samples at the MWRA lab in Somerville.

Reservoir Water Test Results - After Treatment

EPA and State regulations also require many water quality tests after treatment. MWRA follows, and even goes beyond, these required tests. This allows us to better monitor your water.

Facts About Sodium

Sodium in water contributes only a small fraction of a person's overall intake (less than 10%). MWRA tests for sodium monthly and the highest level found was 24.1 mg/L (about 6 mg per glass).

WHAT THIS TABLE TELLS ME

EPA requires that we test for over 120 contaminants. MWRA found only the 12 listed here and on the next pages.

WHAT IS THE BOTTOM LINE?

All of the levels are lower than EPA's Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

Reservoir Water Test Results - After Treatment

Compound	Units	(MCL) Highest Level Allowed	(We found) Detected Level	Range of Detections	(MCLG) Ideal Goal	Violation	How it Gets in the Water
Arsenic	ppb	50	0.97	0.9-0.97	ns	NO	Erosion of natural mineral deposits
Barium	ppm	2	0.01	0.007-0.01	2	NO	Common mineral in nature
Cadmium	ppb	5	0.03	0.03	5	NO	Erosion of natural mineral deposits
Copper*	ppm	1.3*	0.145*	-	1.3*	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Fluoride	ppm	4	1.26	0.058-1.26	4	NO	Additive for dental health
Mercury	ppb	2	0.01	0.01	2	NO	From atmosphere & trace amounts in water disinfection chemicals
Nitrate	ppm	10	0.125	0.006-0.125	10	NO	Breakdown of water disinfectants
Nitrite	ppm	1	0.013	0.005-0.013	1	NO	Breakdown of water disinfectants
Alpha Emitters	pCi/l	15	0.6	0.6	0	NO	Erosion of natural mineral deposits
Combined Radium	pCi/l	5	0.4	0.4	0	NO	Erosion of natural mineral deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	100	Avg=54	27-99	0	NO	Byproducts of water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids - 5	ppb	60	Avg=37	8-73	0	NO	Byproducts of water disinfection

Key: MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **MCLG =** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. **ns =** no standard **ppm =** parts per million - about one drop in one 55 gallon barrel of water **ppb =** parts per billion - about one drop in 1000 barrels of water **pCi/l =** picoCuries per liter * The copper levels are sampled and measured in the same way as lead using an Action Level. For more information see Lead in Drinking Water on page 6.

Results for Treated Water - In Community Pipes

MWRA and local water departments work together to test water all the way to the tap. We test 300 to 500 samples of water in the city and town systems each week for total coliform bacteria. Total coliform bacteria can come from the intestines of warm-blooded animals, and they also can be found in soil, on plants, and other places. Most of the time, these bacteria are not harmful to humans. However, their presence could signal that harmful bacteria from fecal waste may be there as well. The EPA requires that no more than 5% of the samples in a given month may be positive for total coliform. If a water sample tests positive for total coliform, we run more specific tests for *E.coli*. *E.coli* is a pathogen (germ) found in human and animal fecal waste that can cause illness.

How Did We Do In 2000?

The table at right reports test results from 38 communities. Small amounts of total coliform were found in 12 communities. Only three of these communities exceeded the standard. In over 90 follow-up tests, no *E.coli* was found. For further information on total coliform results, please read your community letter.

Total Coliform Results

Community	Highest % of positive samples and month	Violations of EPA's 5% limit
Boston	2.0% (July)	No
Cambridge	1.1% (July)	No
Framingham	4.6% (July)	No
Malden	2.9% (August)	No
Marlborough	2.4% (May)	No
Needham	2.2% (March)	No
Revere	3.5% (September)	No
Somerville	9.2% (September)	Yes*
Southborough	1 of 13 (March)	No**
Swampscott	6.1% (August)	Yes*
Wellesley	7.0% (December)	Yes*
Weston	3.7% (July)	No
Woburn	1.4% (November)	No

* See community letter for further information on actions taken to address 5% Total Coliform Rule exceedance
** No violation if only 1 positive in less than 40 samples

Mary Bezek, examining bacteria samples.

Below, Lisa Wong, laboratory supervisor, testing water samples with a spectrophotometer

Current Treatment Methods

MWRA's licensed treatment operators treat water at a number of places in the system. The first treatment step is the primary disinfection of reservoir water. We carefully add measured doses of chlorine to the water to kill pathogens that may be present.

Next, we adjust the water chemistry to reduce the corrosion of lead and copper from home plumbing (see page 6). Fluoride is then added to reduce cavities. Last, we add chloramine, a mild and long lasting disinfectant combining chlorine and ammonia, which protects water while it is in the local pipelines.

Future Treatment

MWRA is building a new water treatment plant that will begin operating in 2004. It will consolidate all the treatment steps into one plant, and will use ozone rather than chlorine for primary disinfection. It will provide stronger disinfection for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium*, and will reduce the levels of disinfection byproducts.

Q+A

My water is discolored or cloudy once in a while. Can I drink it?

Water is piped under pressure throughout the system. Sometimes air can become trapped in the water causing cloudiness. This is only temporary and the water clears up in a short time. You can safely drink, cook with, or bathe in this water.

Rust from old iron pipes can cause a red, brown, or yellow color in water. Changes in water speed or direction in your local pipes cause rust to be carried along. This can happen when the valves are being repaired, the system is being flushed or tested, or fire hydrants are in use. Wait until the water is clear before doing laundry to avoid staining of clothes. You can safely drink, cook with, or bathe in this water.

Q+A

What can I do to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water?

- Run the tap until the water feels cold. Then fill a jug with water and place in refrigerator for later use.

- Never use hot water from the faucet for drinking or cooking - especially when making baby formula or other food for infants.
- Ask your local water department if there are lead service pipes leading to your home.
- Test your tap water. Contact MWRA for tips and a list of labs.
- Be careful of places where you may find lead in or near your home. Paint, soil, dust, and some pottery may contain lead.
- Call the Department of Public Health's Lead Exposure Office at 617-284-8400 if you have questions.

Lead in Drinking Water

MWRA water is lead-free when it leaves the reservoirs. MWRA and local pipes that carry the water to your community are made mostly of iron and steel, and do not add lead to water. However, lead can get into tap water through pipes in the home, lead solder used in plumbing, and some brass fixtures. Corrosion or wearing away of lead-based materials can add lead to tap water, especially if water sits for a long time in the pipes before use.

What MWRA is Doing About Lead

MWRA is taking steps to stop lead from getting into your tap water. In 1996, MWRA began to treat the water to make it less likely that lead would enter tap water from pipes.

Under EPA rules, each year MWRA and your local water department must test tap water in homes that are likely to have high lead levels. These are usually homes with lead service lines or lead solder. The EPA rule requires that 9 out of 10, or 90%, of these sampled homes must have lead levels below the Action Level of 15 parts per billion (ppb).

Good News on Lead Levels

Lead levels in sampled worst case homes have steadily dropped since 1992. Results for 2000 are shown at right, with an overall test score of 88.5%, just missing the passing grade of 90%. Spring 2001 results show 92% of sampled homes met the standard, with 9 of 10 homes below 13.7 ppb.

Important Information From EPA About Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.

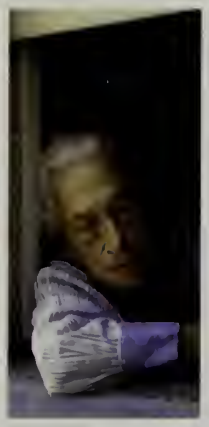
WHAT THIS TABLE TELLS ME Results vary by community because of the effects of mixing MWRA water and local supplies or because of which homes were tested. Communities shown in red did not pass the standard because less than 90% of sampled "worst case" homes were below the Action Level of 15 ppb. In 2000, 25 out of 38 communities passed the standard, more than double the number that passed in 1992.

Lead Results

Action Level (AL) of 15 ppb MCLG=0

Participating communities	Number of sampled homes that met AL of 15 ppb	90 % of homes were below this number (compare to AL of 15 ppb)
Arlington	12 of 15	19 ppb
Bedford (mixed)	23 of 23	6 ppb
Belmont	13 of 15	15 ppb
Boston	25 of 25	12 ppb
Brookline	15 of 15	7 ppb
Cambridge	60 of 60	5 ppb
Canton (mixed)	34 of 34	8 ppb
Chelsea	14 of 15	9 ppb
Everett	14 of 15	12 ppb
Framingham	11 of 15	27 ppb
Lexington	11 of 15	31 ppb
Lynnfield W.D.	7 of 8	13 ppb
Malden	13 of 15	15 ppb
Marblehead	14 of 15	8 ppb
Marlborough (mixed)	29 of 30	7 ppb
Medford	12 of 15	25 ppb
Melrose	14 of 15	5 ppb
Milton	14 of 15	13 ppb
Nahant	8 of 9	7 ppb
Needham (mixed)	58 of 60	7 ppb
Newton	13 of 15	22 ppb
Norwood	7 of 15	30 ppb
Peabody (mixed)	25 of 30	31 ppb
Quincy	12 of 12	8 ppb
Revere	12 of 12	6 ppb
Saugus	13 of 15	16 ppb
Somerville	8 of 11	18 ppb
Southborough	15 of 18	21 ppb
Stoneham	13 of 14	7 ppb
Swampscott	15 of 15	9 ppb
Wakefield (mixed)	12 of 60	31 ppb
Waltham	15 of 15	4 ppb
Watertown	13 of 15	14 ppb
Wellesley (mixed)	56 of 60	6 ppb
Weston	18 of 20	11 ppb
Winchester (mixed)	27 of 30	11 ppb
Winthrop	12 of 15	40 ppb
Woburn (mixed)	12 of 16	24 ppb

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The MCLG for lead is zero. **Mixed** - Community partially supplied by MWRA and mixed with local water supply. **ppb** - parts per billion **Note:** Cambridge, Canton, Wakefield and Woburn data are from 1999 or earlier as 2000 sampling was not require



Important Information From EPA About ...
Drinking Water and People with Weakened Immune Systems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminants in Bottled Water and Tap Water:

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contamination. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

NEW EPA REGULATIONS MWRA has been working with EPA to define new national drinking water rules by testing for compounds which are not regulated. Our results will be used with those of other water suppliers to help EPA set regulations for these compounds if they are necessary.

Ongoing Research for New Regulations

Test	Measurement Units	1998-1999 Average
Chloropicrin	mg/l	0.0007
Chloral Hydrate	mg.l	0.0017
Cyanogen Chloride	mg/l	0.0010
Haloacetonitriles	mg/l	0.0012
Haloketones	mg/l	0.0016
Total Organic Halides	mg Cl/l	0.2100
Viruses	MPN/l	0.0012
Radon	pCi/L	9*

mg/l = milligrams per liter
mg Cl/l = milligrams of chloride per liter
MPN/L = most probable number per liter
pCi/L = picoCuries per liter
* Radon measurement is from 2000

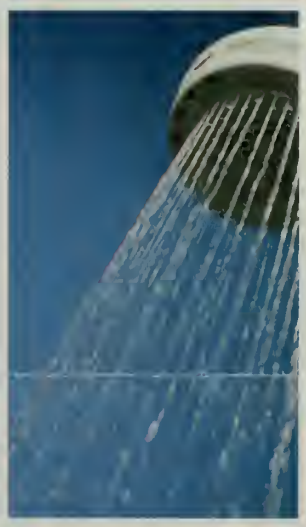
Further Information on Radon:

Radon is a radioactive gas that is found in soil and tap water throughout the United States. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water is a very small source of radon in indoor air. For additional information, call 1-800-RADON95 or call EPA's Radon Hotline, 1-800-SOS-RADON.

Q+A

Is my water hard or soft?

Your tap water is considered "soft", and it is good for laundry and shampooing. Water is measured by the term "hardness" - which is the amount of dissolved minerals in your water.



MWRA water has a hardness of about 12 mg/l (or less than 1 grain/gallon by older measures). For comparison, "hard" water would have greater than 75 mg/l hardness. Therefore, you do not need to add softeners to your dishwasher or for laundry. If you have specific questions on the character of your water feel free to contact us.

Where to Go For More Information....

	Website:	Phone:
Health Issues		
Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH)	www.state.ma.us/dph	617-624-6000
Massachusetts DPH Lead Exposure Office	www.state.ma.us/dph	617-284-8400
US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	www.cdc.gov	800-311-3435
Water System and Regulations		
Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA)	www.mwra.com	617-242-5323
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection	www.state.ma.us/dep	617-292-5770
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) / EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	www.epa.gov	800-426-4791
List of State Certified Water Quality Testing Labs	www.mwra.com/water/html/qual6.htm	617-242-5323

Massachusetts Water Resources Authority
and the Boston Water and Sewer Commission

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This is a "right-to-know" report required to be sent to you under the U.S. environmental protection laws. It contains important information on the quality of your drinking water!

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Please translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

Si usted desea obtener una copia de este reporte en español, llamenos al telefono 617-242-5323

这份报告中有些重要的信息，请到关于您所在社区的水的品质。请您或人翻译一下，或者请能看懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。

Im Bericht steht wichtige Infor-mation über die Qualität des Wassers Ihrer Gemeinschaft. Der Bericht soll übersetzt werden, oder sprechen Sie mit einem Freund, der ihn gut aversteht.

La relazione contiene impor-tanti informazioni sulla qualità dell'acqua della Comunità. Tra-durlo o parlarne con un amico che lo comprenda.

この資料には、あなたの飲料水についての大切な情報が書かれています。内容をよく理解するために、日本語に翻訳して読むか説明を受けてください。

O relatório contém infor-mações importantes sobre a qualidade da água da comunidade. Tra-duza-o ou peça a alguém que o ajude a entendê-lo melhor

इस रिपोर्ट में पानी के पानी के विषय पर बहुत जरूरी जानकारी दी गई है। कृपया इसका अनुवाद करेंगे, या किसी जानकार से इस बारे में पूछिये।

Sprawozdanie zawiera ważne informacje na temat jakości wody w Twojej miejscowości. Poproś kogoś o przetłumaczenie go lub porozmawiaj z osobą która je dobrze rozumie.

เอกสารนี้มีข้อมูลสำคัญเกี่ยวกับคุณภาพน้ำในชุมชนของคุณ โปรดให้ผู้ที่เข้าใจเรื่องนี้ช่วยแปลให้ฟังหรือคุยด้วยเพื่อเข้าใจเอกสารนี้

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة عن نوعية ماء الشرب في منطقتك يرجى ترجمته، أو ابحث التقرير مع صديق لك يفهم هذه المعلومات جيداً

Η καταθέν αναφορα παρουσιαζη σπουδαιες πληροφοριες για το πόσιμο νερο σας. Προτατάλω να το μεταφρασετε η να το σζολιασετε με καποιον που το καταλαβαινη ασυλητως.

Bản báo cáo có ghi những chi tiết quan trọng về phẩm chất nước trong cộng đồng quý vị. Hãy nhờ người thông dịch, hoặc hỏi một người bạn biết rõ về vấn đề này

Отчет содержит важную информацию о качестве воды в Вашем районе. Переведите его или попросите другаб, хорошо понимающего текст объяснить Вам его содержание

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